Numb. 201

The Daily Gazetteer.

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IT hath hitherto paſſed for a ſound Obſervation in Politicks, that when a State hath reached a certain Pitch of Grandeur, it naturally declines again with a Rapidity no way proportioned to the Degrees by which it roſe; as a Stone of itſelf rolls much faſter down Hill, than it could be forced up it: Antient and modern Hiſtory conſiſts of very little elſe than Inſtances of the Truth of this Obſervation. The four great Empires which ſo long ruled the beſt and moſt civilized Part of the World, roſe by ſlow Steps and fell precipitately. The ſame thing may be affirmed of almoſt all the *European* Nations. There was a Time when the *Danes* were formidable to all this Part of the World. They twice ſubdued us, and they long held the Empire of the *North*. The little State of *Genoa*, after struggling ſo hard for the laſt of her Provinces, was once *Queen* of the *Sea*; had very extenſive Dominions; and after a long War with her Rival, *Venice*, brought her at laſt to owe her Safety to her Friendſhip. A juſt Senſe of this, hath always put great Politicians and true Patriots, on contriving Means to prevent the like Fate of their own Countries, and according to their ſeveral Abilities, and the Adherence of their Countrymen to their Maxims, they have been more or leſs ſucceſsful. *Lycurgus* among the Antients, inſtituted *Sparta* to maintain a long and glorious Empire over the *Greeks*, which in all Probability ſhe would never have loſt, if in Proceſs of Time ſhe had not receded from the Rules laid down by her illuſtrating Legiſlator. By a ſteady Adherence to Maxims of another Nature, the *State* of *Venice* hath for many Ages maintained herſelf at a certain Stay; and tho' it muſt be allowed that her preſent Power bears no Proportion to what ſhe once had, yet it muſt alſo be allowed, that the Wonder does not lie ſo much here, as in that ſhe retains what ſhe does in ſpight of the Leagues made againſt *her* by Princes, and her unequal ſtruggle with the Turks.

THE preſent Situation of our own Country, eſpecially when compared with thoſe around us, appears ſo happy and flouriſhing, that I can aſſign no other Cauſe for the gloomy Apprehenſions of a Set of Men amongſt us, than the Conſideration of the Maxim before-mentioned. Indeed, if we reflect on the former State of foreign Nations, and at the ſame time view attentively, the State they are now in; if we weigh well the Nature and Worth of Liberty, and allow ourſelves time to conſider how little of it is enjoyed, and how precariouſly, even that little is ſtill where but in *Britain*; if we advert to the Nature of Propetry, as it ariſes from its Security, and if we turn our Thoughts on the inexpreſſible Bleſſing of religious Freedom, we ſhall not be able to help confeſſing that to the Plenty and Wealth deriving to us from our Situation and Application to Trade; theſe extraordinary Benefits being added, we have the juſteſt Reaſon to Triumph in our preſent Condition, and to pour out Praiſes to the *Almighty Being*, for ſuch extraordinary Marks of his Favour and Protection. I do admit, that theſe Conſiderations ought alſo to fill us with a reaſonable Fear of Caution, and beget in our Minds a ſettled Diſpoſition of acting warily in all things; ſince it is true, that in States, as well as Men, as much Wiſdom is neceſſary to guide them in Proſperity, as to conduct them in Adverſity; there being always great Danger of paſſing from that Extremity to this; for the old Rule hath it,

Fortuna vitrea eſt, tum, cum ſplendet frangitur.

BUT after admitting all this, let us conſider a little what Steps thoſe are, which, if taken, will preſerve our Affairs at a Stay, and prevent our ſinking into a State as much below our Neighbours, as we are now above them. Will the keeping up a Spirit of Faction do this? Can it be believed, that a divided People will be able to effect more than if they were united? That the Government can exert itſelf ſo much in Favour of its Subjects, if they Cabal againſt it, as if they were affectionate in Supporting it? Or that the Nation, as a Nation, ſhould be richer or more potent while diſtracted with factious Commotions, than if all Men behaved to each other like Brethren, and made a Conſcience of bettering any private Concern at the Expence of the Publick. No Man in his Senſes, will undertake to defend the Affirmative with reſpect to any of theſe Propoſitions; we muſt therefore find out other Means to anſwer the End we have mentioned.

IN the firſt Place, all Licentiouſneſs in Words and Writing ought to be taken away, not by penal Statutes, but by the Wiſe and Good of all Denominations, diſcouraging and diſcountenancing them as tending to Diſſention and Sedition, and nothing elſe. Grievances are to be redreſſed by Laws wiſely made and ſteadily executed, and are little helped by witty Declamations, or ſmart well turn'd Pamphlets, tho' they be made the Subject of both. Rhetorick may divert or amuſe; Raillery may inflame; but it is Reaſon only that can perſuade; and it is ſurprizing, that in a Nation where Orators at the Bar are held to the Point, and never ſuffer'd to apply to the Paſſions Encouragement, ſhould be given to ſuch as treat of Matters of much higher Importance to employ all the Arts of Eloquence, and to ſport with Topicks of publick Concernment, as if they were Subjects for a Theme, mere Scholaſtick Exerciſes, intended to diſcover not the Probity and Judgment, but the Wit and Learning, the Spirit and Vivacity of thoſe who handle them.

LUXURY alſo ought to be extinguiſhed by the ſame Method, that is by Example rather than Puniſhment; by ſhewing Men the Reaſonableneſs of living in a Manner ſuited to their Birth, Fortune and Condition. Oeconomy taken in this Light, depending not on the Laws or Cuſtoms of a particular People, but on the Laws of Nature, and the immutable Relations of Things. To determine the Bounds between Elegance and Luxury, to mark the Point where Convenience ends, and Superfluity begins, is what I pretend not to do, nay, there is no Neceſſity that the Law ſhould be very exact in this Particular; I mean the Laws by which Men ſhould regulate their Opinions. It is enough that great Miſcarriages be taken notice of; little Slips may be paſſed by without any ill Conſequences attending them. The proper Puniſhment of Luxury, is Contempt; becauſe the chief Source of it is the Deſire of Praiſe. If therefore Men would agree, that exceeding vaſtly the Bounds of Reaſon ſhould conſtantly be returned with Diſdain, exceſſive Feaſtings profuſe Embroideries, wide and wild Spaces of Green and Gravel, under the Name of Gardens, would neither attract the Eye, nor become the Subject of Diſcourſe, unleſs in Pity to the Authors of ſuch Scenes of Extravagance. It is in vain to ſay, that theſe are Helps to Trade, and that the Folly of one Man is ſerved of the Induſtry of many. This is to debaſe the human Species, to make them work like Dogs in a Wheel, or to skip like Monkeys on a Rope, to indulge the Idleneſs or the Vanity of their Equals. In a well-ordered State, a Man can never attain to more Wealth than can be uſefully imploy'd. If he could, he ought to give it to the Publick, rather than make Ducks and Drakes with it. Theſe Rules obſerved at Home, would keep us ſober and induſtrious; and when any of our Malecontents ſhall ſhew, that a Potent People were ever undone, while they remained ſober and induſtrious, I will be content to allow, that they are in the Right to ſtir us to Sedition by their Writings, and to ſet us Examples of Luxury in their Lives, as they viſibly do.

IN Reſpect to foreign Affairs, many Cautions are neceſſary, too many for me to mention, even in the conciſeſt Manner, within the Compaſs of this Paper: I ſhall content myſelf therefore with making a general Obſervation, which will, I hope, be thought perfectly reaſonable; and if it be thought ſo, muſt needs open the Eyes of ſuch as are truly concerned for the Honour and Intereſt of their Country. We are, in Conſequence of our Situation, the Genius of our People, and the Products of our Land, a Trading Nation; from whence it follows, that we ought to regulate our Conduct, according to the general Maxims for encouraging of Trade. It cannot therefore be proper for us to treat foreign States, eſpecially ſuch as permit their Subjects to deal with us to our Advantage, with Haughtineſs and Diſreſpect; much leſs can it be fit for us to diſcover a cautious and quarrelſome Diſpoſition, ſince Diſputes between Princes and States are always deſtructive to Trade, which cannot be forced, as we have ſeen by a multitude of Inſtances, and may poſſibly feel, if ever, to gratify the Clamours of a Party, we ſhould be induced to carry Things with too high a Hand, and turn our Empire of the Sea into a Tyranny. Hiſtory, the ſureſt Guide in ſuch Caſes, will inform us, that while States, anciently famous for their extenſive Commerce, behaved with Moderation, and did not ſuffer themſelves to be puffed up with the Conſideration of that Wealth and Power which they derived from their Correſpondence with other Nations, ſo long they flouriſhed; but when intoxicated with the Conſideration of their own Grandeur, they would needs be Sovereigns of thoſe they dealt with, and preſcribe to them the Terms on which they would pleaſe to take their Money, they began immediately to decay; Confederacies being formed againſt them from the Jealouſies raiſed by their fooliſh Conduct, and every inconſiderable Rival encouraged, till by diverting various Currents, the Tide ſupplying the Wealth, and thereby the Power of theſe arrogant States was ſo far reduced, as to leave them in no Condition of giving Law to their Neighbours. It is very eaſy for artful Men to miſlead the Unwary into ſuch an Affection for Sounds and Shadows, as to engage them to ſacrifice in their Cauſe the moſt ſolid and valuable Bleſſings. We have known the Peace of theſe Nations miſerably broken about Ceremonies in Religion, while it was on all Hands agreed, that theſe Ceremonies were immaterial to Salvation: The Cry of the Church ſince then, brought about a total Revolution in the State; that Revolution produced the Rebellion, and many other Miſchiefs which have coſt the Nation dear. We ought therefore to be upon our Guard againſt theſe Declaimers, who are ſo ready to recommend Alterations in our Conſtitution at Home, or Breaches with our foreign Allies; the rather, becauſe without having recourſe to any of theſe violent Meaſures, we may find Buſineſs to employ publick ſpirited Perſons, while there remain ſuch large Waſtes in theſe three Kingdoms, and ſo many indigent People, who might derive a convenient Subſiſtance from them, if our Animoſities did not hinder the Legiſlature from taking theſe and many other Points of general Utility under their Conſideration. Thus Faction creates Evils, complains of them, and yet prevents their being redreſſed, that Complaints may not ceaſe till the private Intereſts of Faction be ſatisfied.

FREEMAN.

We have received the Letter from our worthy Correſpondent who ſigns I. P. *with ſome Account of that notable Advocate, ſo much applauded by the Writers of* Common Senſe *and the* Craftſman, *for his notable Defence of the Printer of the* New York Journal. *Whether that Gentleman who has made ſuch a Diſplay of his extraordinary Parts in Vindication of a Libel, was really* called to the Bar *at* Preſton, *and from thence Forwarded to* America, *is a Point that may hereafter be clear'd up more fully; and till then, we hope our Correſpondent will permit us to ſuſpend our Belief of the Fact.*

Mean time we take the Liberty to refer our Readers to the REMARKS *printed on that Trial, for* J. Roberts, *which will give many People perhaps greater Satisfaction than they have yet met with as to the* Doctrine of *Libels. All the Notice that it may be neceſſary for us to take of it at preſent, is to inſert the* Preface, *where the* Editor *gives an Account of the Reaſon that has juſtify'd him, as we think, in making thoſe* Remarks *publick. 'Tis as follows, viz.*

'The *Remarks* were written by two Eminent 'Lawyers in one of our Colonies in *America*, immediately after the Publication of the *Trial* of Mr. '*Zenger*, which it ſeems had been induſtriouſly 'ſpread over all that Part of the World, before it 'had reached *England*.

'As the Doctrines contain'd in that Trial, or 'rather in the Speech of Mr. *Hamilton*, are of ſo 'new a Caſt, and ſo abſolutely contradictory to all 'the Reſolutions and Judgments that have been

'ſettled

'settled and eſtabliſhed for ſo many Ages, and by 'Judges of the higheſt Reputation, and moſt un-'queſtionable Characters, for their Integrity, Virtues 'and Abilities, it could not be imagined ſo wild 'and idle an Harangue, could have had any 'Weight; or have met with any Reception here, 'where the Laws relating to Libels have been ſo 'often canvaſs'd, and are generally ſo well under-'ſtood; and therefore the Perſon to whom theſe '*Remarks* were ſent, never thought of making any 'other Uſe of them than to ſatisfy his own Curioſity 'and that of his Friends.

'But ſeeing to his great Surpize, that this extraor-'dinary Declamation has been mentioned with an Air 'of Applauſe and Triumph in the Papers called *Com-'mon Senſe* and the *Craftſman*, as ſtriking out ſome 'new Lights with Regard to the Doctrine of Libels; 'and upon the Credit of that Recommendation (as 'it is to be preſumed) the whole Trial, not only 'two or three Times printed here, but retailed 'out in Scraps in the publick News Papers, where-'by many well-meaning People may be deceived 'and led into wrong Notions concerning the Laws 'of their Country in this Point: He has thought 'fit to communicate theſe Remarks to the Publick, 'in order to remove any Miſtakes or Errors that 'ſuch Perſons may fall into for want of an adequate 'Judgment in theſe Matters; and the rather, be-'cauſe if ſuch falſe Opinions ſhould happen to in-'fluence the Conduct or Practice of any, it may 'be attended with very dangerous Conſequences, it 'being an eſtabliſh'd Maxim in our Law, that 'neither Ignorance nor Miſtake, is an excuſe to 'any one who has broke it, from the Penalty 'of it.'

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 25. Wind S. W. The outward bound Ships remain as per laſt. Came down the Fame, Wall, from Maryland; the Lloyd, Somerſet, for Liverpool; the Ralegh, Roche, for the Canaries. The Gideon, Bradſhaw, is ſailed for Holland. Arrived the Farnley, Ducket, from Lisbon.

Graveſend, Jan. 25. Arrived the Triton, Turner, from Bilbao.

LONDON.

Yeſterday the Honourable Houſe of Commons waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs of Thanks for his moſt Gracious Speech on Tueſday laſt.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt Gracious Anſwer.

Laſt Night the Lady of his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury lay at the Point of Death, being given over by her Phyſicians.

A Proclamation is iſſued out by his Majeſty for ſummoning the Peers of Scotland to meet at Holy-rood-Houſe, for electing a Peer to Repreſent that Kingdom, on the 14th of March next, in the room of George Earl of Moreton, deceaſed.

And we hear that the Earl of Hyndford will be choſe in his room.

Yeſterday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Mr. John Whitmore, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, to hold the Rectory of Fenny Compton, in the County of Warwick, together with the Rectory of Litchlade in the County and Dioceſe of Glouceſter.

To-morrow the Judges will meet at the Exchequer Chamber, Weſtminſter, in order to chuſe their ſeveral Circuits for the Lent Aſſizes.

Mr. Juſtice Probyn, who has been ill of the Gout, came to Town laſt Night.

Yeſterday Thomas Gape, Eſq; took the Oaths in the Court of Exchequer, to qualify himſelf as High Sheriff for the County of Hertford.

After which he gave a grand Entertainment to divers Gentlemen of that County, at the Crown Tavern, New Palace Yard, Weſtminſter.

We hear that William Aiſleby, Eſq; who lately accepted of the Office of Auditor of the Impreſt, will be re-choſen for the Borough of Rippon in York-ſhire, without Oppoſition.

Laſt Sunday died in an advanced Age, at his Houſe in Stretton-ſtreet, William Simpſon, Eſq; a Gentleman who lately ſerved the Office of Sheriff for the County of Monmouth.

The Rev. Mr. Aſhburnham is appointed firſt Chaplain of Chelſea College, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Day, deceaſed.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Eſſex is to have the Command of the Firſt Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, in the room of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. deceaſed.

Laſt Sunday George Gore of Stafford, Eſq; was married at Ware, in the County of Hertford, to Mrs. Owen, Relict of the late Capt George Owen, formerly Commander of one of his Majeſty's Ships of War.

Yeſterday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia on Horſe-back, and the Princeſs Caroline in a Coach, went to Kenſington, and walked in the Gardens for ſome time, and about 3 o'Clock returned to St. James's

Mr. John Coleman is appointed a Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Revenue of Exciſe in Ireland.

Yeſterday Morning died at her Houſe in Clergis-Street, Miſs Elizabeth Middleton, Siſter to Sir William Middleton, Bart. Member of Parliament for Northumberland.

Laſt Sunday a young Gentleman of Diſtinction in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, run another Gentleman through the Body with his Sword, who went to viſit him, of which Wound he ſoon after died.

Yeſterday Thomas Becker and Charles Weſt, were committed to Newgate by Colonel De Veil for robbing their Lodgings, ready furniſhed.

The ſame Day Martha Jones was convicted of retailing ſpirituous Liquors in the Pariſh of St. Clement Danes, and paid the Penalty.

Caſualties, Chriſtnings, and Burials laſt Week.

Burnt 1. Drowned 2. one buried at St. Mary at Rotherhith, and one at St. George at Hanover Square. Exceſſive Drinking 1. Executed 4. Kill'd Accidentally, buried at St. Luke Middleſex 1. Suffocated, buried at St. George Middleſex 1. Overlaid 1.

Chriſtned	Males	175	Buried	Males	307
	Females	166		Females	325
	In all	341		In all	632

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 25.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	199	Forty and Fifty	07
Between 2 and 5	51	Fifty and Sixty	55
Five and Ten	22	Sixty and Seventy	39
Ten and Twenty	17	Seventy and Eighty	31
Twenty and Thirty	59	Eighty and Ninety	11
Thirty and Forty	78	Ninety and a Hundred	3

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	03 46	04 02

Bank Stock 140 1-half. India 174 to 1-4th. South Sea 102. Old Annuity 110 to 1-4th. New ditto, 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 1-half. 3 per Cent Loan 110 1-4th. Ditto 5 per Cent. 100. Royal Aſſurance 108 3-4ths. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 8 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1 4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 5 8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 123.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
[Price One Shilling]
The THIRD EDITION, of
A Diſſuaſive from ENTERING into Holy ORDERS. In a Letter to a young Gentleman, &c.
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price One Shilling)
AREOPAGITICA: A Speech of *John Milton*, for the Liberty of Unlicenſ'd Printing, to the Parliament of England; firſt publiſhed in the Year 1644. with a Preface by another Hand.

This is true Liberty, when free-born Men,
Having to Adviſe the Publick, may ſpeak free,
Which he who can, and will, deſerves high Praiſe;
Who neither can nor will, may hold his Peace;
What can be juſter in a State, than this?
Euripid. Hiecl.

Printed for A. Millar, over-againſt St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

By a Select Number of Fair Dealers
MINERAL WATERS.
A Seaſonable Caution to all PYRMONT *and* SPA Water-Drinkers.

THERE are frequently Imported Quantities of falſe Waters, &c. by divers Druggiſts and others, which may be diſtinguiſh'd by their having no *Marks* on the *Corks* or *Seals* on the *Flaſks*:

Whereas no Bottles are ſuffered to be filled at the *Pyrmont* Spring without having Impreſſed on the Bottles, either in the *Whole* or *Part* (as in the Margin) the Arms of the Prince of Waldeck, in whoſe Country the ſaid Spring is ſituated.

SO likewiſe the *true* SPA WATERS have the adjoining Impreſſion (being the Arms of the Prince of Liege, in whoſe Country the *Spaw* Fountains are ſituated) either impreſſed in Glaſs on the *Neck* of the *Flaſk*, or ſealed with the ſame in *Wax* on the *Cap of Lead* or *Both*.

Such *Pyrmont* or *Spa* Waters as are not thus diſtinguiſh'd are aſſuredly Spurious; and there are no ſmall Quantities of ſuch imported —— which is the Reaſon of giving this Caution.

CONSUMPTIONS *of all Sorts,*
ASTHMA's, and all Diſorders of the
Breaſt *and* Lungs,
Directly and infallibly cured by the Great
CHYMICAL ELIXIR,

WHICH has reſtored ſo many Thouſands labouring under the deepeſt Conſumptions and moſt deplorable Aſthma's to perfect Health and Strength in a few Days Time, after all other the moſt celebrated Methods and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once ſtrikes at, and abſolutely eradicates the firſt Principle or Cauſe of Conſumptions, whether of the Lungs or of any other Kind, as alſo of Aſthma's, or Shortneſs of Breath; reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, corrects the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from all obſtructing Viſcoſities, and does more real Good in one Day than any other Medicine whatever can in ten.

It aſſuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to a mere Skeleton; and immediately cures the moſt tedious waſting and almoſt ſuffocating Coughs, Hoarſneſs, Wheezing, Shortneſs of Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weight in the Breaſt, Spitting of Blood, Soreneſs of the Stomach, Throat, or Windpipe: Alſo Catarrhs, or Defluxions of ſharp Rheum, and all Ptiſical and Aſthmatick Effects, Hectick Fevers, melting Night Sweats, and Diarrhœa's, or Looſeneſſes, in a pleaſant and moſt agreeable Manner.

It is balſamick, healing and ſtrengthening beyond Compariſon, reſtores in all inward Waſtings, Weakneſs, and Decay of Conſtitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, cauſes free and eaſy Reſpiration or long Breathing, and ſpeedily and infallibly cures ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, be they ever ſo bad, without the leaſt Diſorder, Trouble or Confinement, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be ſurely depended upon for the entire Cure of thoſe Maladies.

Nor can the whole *Materia Medica* afford a quicker or more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the great Character this moſt noble Chymical ELIXIR has ſo juſtly gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of CONSUMPTIONS and ASTHMA's, &c has occaſioned many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right, which is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyſhop, at the Rofe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions, and at no other Place in England.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row*,